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is especially intended to elucidate the formation of soils and surface deposits and as such holds a unique place in special texts for the instruction of students in agriculture and forestry. The chapters on the igneous rocks surpass those in most text-books of geology for the general student; and in the field covered by the book the author has done a notable service in informing the general student concerning the important surface changes involved in the weathering of rocks. The work is now so well known to students and teachers of geology that it does not seem necessary to call further attention to the subject-matter of the reprint. It is to be regretted that so important a work should retain so many typographical errors. For this defect the electrotype process, the special character of the treatise, and the probable limited sale of the work, must be held responsible at this time.

J. B. W.

Notes.—“The Geology of the Hudson Valley between the Hoosic and the Kinderhook,” by J. Nelson Dale, has appeared as *Bulletin 242*, of the *United States Geological Survey*. This paper serves as a supplement to the work previously published as *Monograph 23* (1894), and gives a series of maps and cross sections from the western Hoosic River to the longitude of Albany.

Bulletin 238 of the *United States Geological Survey* is by Adams, Haworth, and Crane, and has for a title “The Economic Geology of the Iola Quadrangle, Kansas.” Nearly three quarters of the report deals with the oil and gas production of this region. The oil and gas are derived mainly from the Cherokee shale, which is the lowest member of the Pennsylvanian, or Lower Carboniferous, series. The character and distribution of the Kansas oil seems to point clearly to an organic origin.

C. W. Wright, after a short visit to Alaska, has extended the knowledge of the placer fields by a description of “The Porcupine Placer District, Alaska” (*Bulletin 236, United States Geological Survey*). In this paper, Mr. Wright points out that the gold found in the placers is mainly derived from local sources, namely, a series of mineralized slates, possibly of Lower Carboniferous age.

“Geographic Tables and Formulas,” compiled by S. S. Gannett, *Bulletin 234, United States Geological Survey*, is a reprint with certain additions and corrections of an earlier bulletin (214). The aim of this publication is to afford topographers, both in the field and in the office, a convenient compendium of necessary tables and formulas.

F. G. Plummer and M. G. Gowsell contribute an account of "The Forest Conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico." This paper appears as *Professional Paper 33* of the *United States Geological Survey*. The maps and illustrations are particularly interesting to the general reader.

An interesting feature brought out by the map accompanying the report on "The Forest Conditions in the Little Belt Forest Reserve, Montana, and the Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle," by J. B. Leiberg (*Professional Paper 30, United States Geological Survey*), is the large amount of territory that has been deforested by fire. It is estimated that of the 500,000 acres in the reservation 111,000 acres have had the forests destroyed by fire.

Bulletin 258 of the *United States Geological Survey* is a second edition of "Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States," by Henry Gannett. It contains all the notes of the earlier edition (*Bulletin 197, United States Geological Survey*) as well as some fifty-four additional pages.

F. A. Wilder, in "The Lignite of North Dakota and its Relation to Irrigation" (*Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, 117*), presents much interesting matter concerning this fuel. The lignite area, save for two or three outliers, occupies the western portion of the State. In this area, which is nearly half the size of Ohio, there are seams of lignite from an inch up to forty feet in thickness.

Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, 114, "The Underground Waters of Eastern United States," presents a general summary of the ground-water conditions east of the Mississippi River. The waters of each State are treated, either by the State Geologist or by some member of the United States Geological Survey who has made special investigations in the area. Appended to the description of each State is a brief bibliography of the more important papers.

Bulletin 3, Fourth Series, Geological Survey of Ohio, is a volume of 391 pages and 81 figures by A. V. Blaininger on the "Manufacture of Hydraulic Cements." The chapters on "The Analysis and Testing of Raw Materials" and "The Burning of Portland Cements" should be especially useful to hydraulic cement manufacturers and cement chemists.

The work accomplished by the United States Geological Survey for the year 1903-1904 is summarized in the *Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior*, published in Washington, 1904. The volume consists of 388 pages, 25 plates, and 2 figures.

A novel way in which vegetation may leave evidence of its existence is described by C. H. White, with illustrations, in the *American Journal of Science* (vol. 19, March, 1905, pp. 231-236). This process consists in the abstraction of coloring matter of the rock on which the plant grows, or the precipitation of coloring matter by the plant. The result of either process is to produce a picture of the plant by the plant itself. For such a picture White proposes the term "autophytograph," and for the process "autophytography."

Professional Paper 31, of the *United States Geological Survey*, is a "Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains in Indian Territory and Oklahoma" by J. A. Taft, with "An Appendix on Reported Ore Deposits of the Wichita Mountains" by H. F. Bain. This report, of 97 pages, is well illustrated by 8 plates and 1 figure.

"The Preliminary Report of the Ohio Coöperative Topographical Survey, Nov. 15, 1903," published in Springfield, Ohio, in 1904, gives in its 227 pages a description of the methods employed, and carefully tabulated elevations and positions for the points located by the Survey.

"The Uses of Hydraulic Cement," by F. H. Eno, appears as *Bulletin 2, Fourth Series, Geological Survey of Ohio*. The account is quite popular in style, and the subject matter is of more interest to the constructing engineer than to the geologist. The report treats of hydraulic cements in general, rather than those of Ohio in particular. The following chapter headings suggest the scope of the work: A Brief History of Cement, Uses of Cement in Mortars, Uses of Cement in Concrete, Uses of Cement in Reënforced Concrete, Specification for Concrete Materials, Materials and Tools.

W. M. Davis, in an article on "The Bearing of Physiography upon Suess' Theories" (*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 4th series, vol. 19, pp. 265-273) adversely criticises the idea that certain plateau-like masses, such as the Schiefergebirge, owe their altitude, not to their own uplift, but to the subsidence of the surrounding lower areas.

C. Davison on "Earthquakes in Mining Districts" (*Geol. Mag.*, no. 491, May, 1905, pp. 219-223) describes three shocks apparently due to the removal of coal or the pumping out of water, which resulted in underground slips along fault planes.

The great Cullinan diamond is described and illustrated by Hatch and Costorphine in the *Geological Magazine* (no. 490, decade 5, vol. 11, pp. 170-171, 1905) in an article entitled "Big Diamond from the Transvaal."

A summary of the laws of the various states regarding underground waters has been prepared by Dr. D. W. Johnson, and published as *Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, 122*, of the *United States Geological Survey*, under the title "Relation of the Law to Underground Water."

The pollution of the water of Lake Champlain by the discharge of waste from pulp mills and sewage has been studied by M. O. Leighton of the United States Geological Survey, and the results of this investigation are published as *Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, 121*—"A Preliminary Report on the Pollution of Lake Champlain."

A valuable bibliography of 628 titles of the different papers on underground water published by the United States Geological Survey during the past twenty-six years, with brief notes on each paper, has been prepared by M. L. Fuller, and published as *Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, 120*.

A valuable paper, entitled "Preliminary Report on the Underground Waters of Washington," has been prepared by the State Geologist, Henry Landes, and published by the United States Geological Survey as *Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, 111*.

An interesting group of fourteen papers has been collected under the title of "Report on Progress of Investigations of Mineral Resources of Alaska in 1904." This appears as *Bulletin 259* of the *United States Geological Survey*, Washington, 1905. The placer deposits are especially well treated.

A continuation of Professor Russell's previous work on the varied and interesting features of the geology of Oregon has recently appeared as *Bulletin 252* of the *United States Geological Survey*, entitled "Preliminary Report on the Geology and Water Resources of Central Oregon," Washington, 1905.

The report of G. C. Martin on "The Petroleum Fields of the Pacific Coast of Alaska," (*Bulletin 250, United States Geological Survey*) shows that the oil is of high grade and of considerable economic promise. It is evident that the oil, which is derived mainly from the Mesozoic strata, contains a high percentage of volatile compounds, has a paraffin base, and a low sulphur content. From analyses made of surface seepage samples, the oil seems to be very similar to that from Pennsylvania.